

# U.S. SAYS CIA DIDN'T DO IT

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WASHINGTON.

The State Department yesterday denied a charge, broadcast by the Indonesian rebels, that the U. S. Central Intelligence Agency had plotted with a group of generals to overthrow President Sukarno.

"Allegations that the CIA was involved in this matter are untrue," press officer Robert J. McCloskey declared. He added that the situation in Indonesia was "extremely fluid and confused."

Throughout the day, officials here indicated they did not know what was happening in Indonesia, as reports of coups and counter-coups flowed in to Washington.

One highly placed source said that Washington had no warning from U. S. intelligence sources that a coup was brewing in Indonesia.

Still other officials indicated that while there had been signs of a possible upheaval for some time, no one here knew just when it would come.

U. S. relations with Indonesia have deteriorated steadily in the last year. President Sukarno has allied himself with Communist China and has been increasingly hostile toward the U. S.

The charge of U. S. involvement was made in a radio rebel-controlled Jakarta broadcast early yesterday.

The broadcast, and the firm U. S. denial, focused attention once again on the CIA, which has become something of a bugaboo, hobgoblin and favorite target of a number of Asian and African leaders, including President Sukarno. This stems from the fact that the CIA, while it gathers intelligence around the globe for the decision-makers in Washington, has also from time to time engaged in covert political action, including the overthrow of unfriendly governments.

While the CIA, in its intelligence-gathering role, has aroused little controversy, its covert operational activities have led to criticism at home and abroad, particularly after the failure of the CIA-managed Cuban invasion at the Bay of Pigs, which was an



President Sukarno

attempt, launched with President Kennedy's approval, to overthrow Premier Castro.

President Sukarno has a historical basis for his avowed suspicions of the CIA. Seven years ago, the intelligence agency supported rebels who were trying to overthrow him.

In 1958, Mr. Sukarno already had begun his leftward turn, and the Eisenhower administration decided to back a rebel movement operating chiefly in Sumatra and the Celebes. At the time, the CIA was headed by Allen W. Dulles.

B-26 bombers secretly were made available to the rebels by the intelligence agency, although the Administration maintained a public policy of strict neutrality. One hope was that Gen. Abdul Haris Nasution, Army leader regarded as an anti-Communist, would come over to the rebel side. He didn't, and the rebellion collapsed.

Allen Lawrence Pope, a Korean War ace hired to fly the CIA bombers, was shot down on May 18, 1958, while on a mission for the rebels. He was tried and sentenced to death by the Sukarno government.

President Kennedy, aware of the U. S. support given to anti-Sukarno rebels in 1958, attempted shortly after his election to repair relations by inviting the Indonesian President to the White House. They met in April, 1961.

In 1962, the President's brother, Robert Kennedy, visited Indonesia on a goodwill tour, another effort to demonstrate U. S. friendship for Mr. Sukarno. Robert Kennedy privately asked for the release of an Indonesian, an Indonesian, Jan. 24, 1962.

the other was let go, and seven weeks later the State Department announced that he was the rebel radio Jakarta of-

ered no evidence to support its charges of CIA involvement in yesterday's confused. Last Friday, the Indonesian news agency, Antara, charged that 10 "CIA" agents were arrested in northern Celebes, at Menado, after being smuggled into Indonesia from the Philippines. A U. S. Embassy spokesman said on Sept. 25 that he had "nothing to confirm" the Antara dis-

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